





## HALL CAINE PRAISES US.

The Novelist's Eulogy of the United States.

## AMERICA MASTER OF THE WORLD.

Love is because we are the freest and the most generous and moral people on earth—says the novelist. Love is our worst sin—finds in very religious—does not think our big cities any worse than Europe's.

Hall Caine recently contributed a long article to the London Daily Telegraph entitled "Life in America," in which he said in part:

"I am about to produce an interview on a new principle—that of asking my own questions and writing my own replies."

"How did I find American journalism?"

"Better than most Englishmen have found it. More and more journalists are now engaged as interviewers than formerly, and they do their work as well as might be expected. Their personal descriptions are embarrassingly precise, but what over the interview may be it is wholly for Englishmen in America to attempt to escape him. Apparently there is no libel law in America strong or swift enough to cope with the domineering of space writers."

"The extraordinary vigor in the every day work of the American journalist is what first impresses you. He is always on the nail. Today's subject is today's need, and whether it be the fate of the Philippines or how to sweep snow out of the streets, the journalist tackles it for all it is worth."

"Then the general enterprise of the American press is beyond comparison—greater than that of almost every other press in the world. Not even the London Times, Telegraph or Standard can surpass the amazing enterprise of the best papers of America. The best and most popular of the American newspapers appear to have neither policy nor party."

"Did I see any results of the war?"

"Yes, in the sudden and great revival of trade which is now brisk in America. Beyond that not a great deal that seemed to be a direct result. Indeed it is surprising how little impression the war has made on the minds and condition of the people of America. They hardly talk of it at all. The people give you the idea that they have turned down the page of the Spanish war for good."

"What did I find to be the American attitude toward England?"

"Not greatly unlike what it was three years ago. Certainly no such extraordinary change in the national sentiment appears to have passed over America as that which we have lately experienced in England. Nobody on the other side of the ocean calls for an Anglo-American alliance, whether in the form of a treaty or of an understanding, nobody talks of it, and I doubt if it has ever impressed itself on the American mind as a serious idea at all. That is not to say that the good feeling for England is not deep and widespread in America. It is, and England's friendliness to America during the war has strengthened the tie between the two countries. Any public reference to that friendliness is sure to provoke applause."

"It does not require any knowledge in economic problems to see that in one important particular America is master of the world. Already that amazing country absorbs all the races of the earth, and every race that it absorbs it feeds and strengthens. It may be stated as a sure though astounding fact that no civilized race whatever has yet been known to decline or diminish on American soil."

"As for the wickedness of the big American cities, Chicago and New York, it can only seem greater than anything else in the world to those who do not know the wickedness of our own cities at home. Our appalling stories of the ways of foreign cities usually come from people who live the most humdrum lives in London. The secret is a very simple one. They are explorers only when they go abroad."

"If I were asked what is the worst evil which comes of the American thirst for property I should say the pride of wealth. Nevertheless the corroding effect of great wealth shows itself on American society in more ways than one. The marriages of Englishmen to American women may perhaps bring about the Anglo-American alliance which Mr. Chamberlain so much desires, but where the reasons for such unions are merely wealth on the one side and vanity on the other, without any other apparent motive, the loss will be to America in the lowering of the moral tone of that part of her people which comes within the atmosphere of such transactions."

"The quest of material prosperity by no means absorbs the energies of the American people. It would be impossible to find among the millions of the world more ready to find thousands of population, and Americans not only read more than we do—they read better. No other nation pays so much attention to the education of its women, and in no other country does woman stand so high or play so varied a part."

"The religious life of America is alive to the point of stirring nearly every nerve in the body that takes form of faith. As for the higher religious life of Americans there is no country where that grace which is more felt than in now carrying the Christian back to the early days of Christianity. The work of the spirit is splendidly done both by men and women. In America, where there is no state church, reverence for the church and the things of

the church is more felt than in any other country in the world."

"I have the men of America because their bearing toward women is the finest chivalry I have yet seen anywhere. I love the American women because they can preserve unquestioned purity with frank and unconventional and natural manner and free independence of sex. I love the constitution of America because its freedom is the freest I know of, because it has broken away from all effete superstition of authority, whether in church or state, and left the rest of the world in pitiful shadows of both follies to toil after it by more than a hundred years."—Special Cable to New York Herald.

## NEW CUBAN STAMPS.

Style of Postage to Be Used Temporarily on the Island.

The new postage stamps for temporary use in Cuba are our own stamps with the addition of distinguishing imprinting upon the face.

The denominations are 1, 2, 5 and 10 cents. Across these is printed the word "Cuba" in black ink, with the amount in pesos near the lower edge. The letters are small, but sufficiently distinct to prevent mistakes. The green 1 cent stamp is known as "1c de Peso," the red 2 as "2c de Peso," the blue 5 as "5c de Peso" and the brown 10 as "10c de Peso."

The postoffice department had under consideration several designs for permanent use, and only after considerable deliberation was a selection made. One design submitted contained a bust of General Canaleto Garcia, but this was rejected because the intention is in every way to avoid giving offense to any class in Cuba. It was finally decided to substitute for the Garcia bust either the profile portrait of Columbus or one of the well known statues of the discoverer. Another denomination bears a typical Cuban scene and another typical "industry."

One stamp contains a representation of a cane mill with a cane field in the rear. For another denomination the subject is "Commerce." The design shows a full rigged clipper ship on the water and in appearance the stamp is similar to the 12 cent issue of 1869, one of the most attractive stamps ever issued by this government. The rate of letter postage in Cuba, 5 cents for half an ounce, will not be changed for the present.—Washington Special St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## THE MANILA POSTOFFICE.

How It Was Conducted Before the American Occupation.

The most interesting thing connected with the acquisition of the Manila postoffice is the adoption by the federal government of the cheap labor facilities of the island, says the San Francisco Call. Six men were sent from the San Francisco postoffice to Manila, and this number was reinforced by 11 men from Manila. Two of these latter are United States soldiers, who had enlisted from the postal service, and 13 are Spanish postal employees, who are retained because of their knowledge of the Spanish language and the routine of the office. These Spaniards received before the American occupation the salary of \$150 each per annum in Mexican silver, being equal to about \$75 in American silver or gold coin.

The office was closed every alternate day, and when working it was closed for two or three hours each day, beginning about noon. The total number employed was 206, but they took life easy, and did the work of about 20 Americans. The 12 Spaniards who are retained receive salaries ranging from \$150 to \$200 per annum in Mexican silver—such being the ruling rate of wages in the Philippines for that kind of service—but they have to work every day instead of every alternate day, as heretofore.

## Money Making in Japan.

The contempt for money and trade, characteristic of Japan, has lost much of its force. Merchants have risen in social standing and have even been admitted to the peerage. Indeed Mr. Fukuzawa, the most influential educator in the empire, declares that it is every man's first duty to make money in order to increase the power of the nation. Newspapers abound in commercial statistics, and magazines are largely devoted to industrial topics. It is a significant fact that a wealthy merchant Mr. Goro, recently gave \$100,000 for the establishment of a commercial college. He had intended to found a school for the children of the poor, but was dissuaded by Marquis Ito. This was the more noteworthy in that it was the first gift for public purposes made by a private individual in Japan.—Independent.

## To Save the Rhine.

The Prussian government has granted the Rhine province permission to hold a lottery, the proceeds of which are to be used to rescue the valley of the Rhine from some destruction at the hands of manufacturers who are industriously planting factories all along the mountain skirts the Rhine.—Berlin Cor Chicago Record.

## Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retards the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, cold tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results easily and thoroughly. See All Druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Take only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Hood's Pills

## HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

Special Rates via Pennsylvania Lines for Christmas and New Year.

Owing to Christmas and New Year falling on Sunday, and the observance of those holidays to occur on Monday as a rule, the annual custom of the Pennsylvania Lines to grant special rates will this season cover two extra days. Excursion tickets may be obtained of these lines December 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th and 31st, 1898, and January 1st and 2nd, 1899. Tickets for adults will not be sold at less rate than 25 cents, nor for children at less rate than 15 cents. The return limit on tickets sold at special rates on the dates will be Tuesday, January 3rd, 1899. For special information about rates, time of trains, etc., please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines. dec31

## A Man of Family.

Borus—I hear you have taken a wife to yourself, Smithers. Whom did you marry?  
Smithers (dejectedly)—Milly Jones, her mother, her stepfather and two maiden aunts.

Accidents come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil relieves the pain instantly. Never safe without it.

## Holiday Rates on the Chicago &amp; Erie.

For the holidays the Chicago & Erie Railroad Co. will sell excursion tickets to all points within the territory of the Central Passenger Association at one fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets on sale Dec. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 30th and 31st and January 1st and 2nd; good returning until January 3rd, inclusive. For time of trains and all other information apply to F. C. McCoy, Agent.

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by coughing is requested to call on H. F. Vorkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets, and get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar, which always gives relief.

## Touching.

The Sweet Young Thing—I just had a lovely time at the matinee.  
The Elderly Parson—Had a good cry, eh?  
"Yes; I cried over the play in the first act, and then cried through the other acts because I had my nose red."—[Indianapolis Journal.]

## Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you cannot get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried, and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner, and Heister's drug store, 58 public square.

## QUINSY.

How a Lima Lady Was Cured.

MISS MARY F. WAISH, 416 N. West St., Lima, O., writes:

I have been a great sufferer from quinsy for several years and found nothing to relieve me until I used FOLEY'S HONEY & TAR. It cured me entirely and I certainly recommend it as the best throat and lung medicine I ever used. Sold by H. F. VORTKAMP.

## His Economy.

Manma (December 26)—Where are the two silver dollars Uncle Dick gave you for Christmas?

Sonny I was afraid they'd wear out the purse, so I spent them.

## LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to be shaken into the shoe. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, chafes and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Powder is a certain cure for sweating, hot, itching, nervous feet. All druggists and shoe stores sell. Trial package FREE. Address J. H. & C. O. Smith, Le Roy, N. Y.

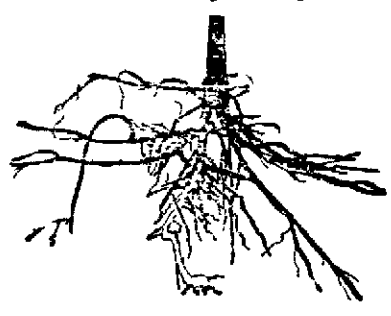
## FARM AND GARDEN

## ROOT GRAFTING.

When and How to Graft—Are of the Greatest Importance in Planting.

Professor H. E. Faville has given in the Kansas Farmer a very clear exposition of the operation of root grafting, and it will answer the need of many fruit growers who are interested in but unfamiliar with this process, as to the value of which much diversity of opinion exists. He says:

Root grafting is usually practiced in December after the winter has set in. A good time to begin the operation is near the beginning of the new year. In root grafting the apricot or peach the stocks used are young trees grown one year from seed and are called "seedling stock." These are dug up in the autumn and stored in a cool cellar, in sandy loam, until ready for grafting. The season should be of the preceding season's.



DEVELOPMENT FROM WHOLE ROOT GRAFT growth and should contain two or more healthy leaf buds. Scions are generally cut in late autumn or during mild weather in early winter and are commonly stored in moist sawdust, moss or leaves in a cool cellar until needed for use. The scions should not be kept so moist as to cause a swelling of the bud nor so dry as to cause shriveling.

In root grafting the plain, cherry, peach, apricot and fruits of that class the whip graft or side graft is used. The whip graft is the method usually employed and is made as follows. The scion used is about six inches in length. The whole root is used for the stock, with the above fruits, cutting off about an inch from the end of the root. The scion and stock should be about the same thickness. Both are cut off with a slanting cut, about an inch long. A tongue is then formed on each by cutting the wood longitudinally for a short distance on the level already made, thus forming a tongue. In joining the tongue of the scion is well inserted into the split of the stock, pushing it well down with considerable force, fitting it so that the cambium of the scion will coincide with the cambium of the stock.

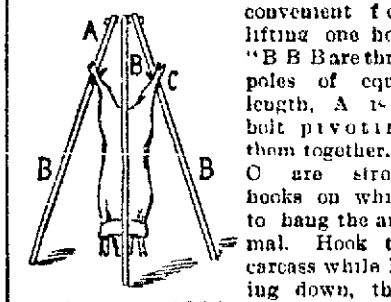
The parts are held together best by means of waxed cloths or bands, made by spreading melted wax over thin muslin, which is cut into narrow strips when dry. The wax for making waxed cloth is made of a mixture of four parts of rosin, two of tallow and one of bees wax. All of the parts about the union should be well covered with the waxed cloth or bands. The grafts are then packed in sand or sandy loam in a cool cellar until spring. The scions should be covered by the earth packing in such a way as to cover only the waxed cloth.

In planting out in the spring place the grafts in the ground up to the top bud. In root grafting the operator should bear in mind that the roots should never become dry.

Professor Faville concludes with the advice to use only sharp knives, a good shoemaker's knife with a thin blade being best. The cut here given does not occur in Professor Faville's article, but is reproduced from a report of the Kansas station, as giving an idea of the root development of an apple tree from a whole root graft which was buried about five inches below the surface of the soil. The whitened portion of the root is the original stock. The other roots formed from the scion.

## Handy at Butchering Time.

The following device, illustrated by The Farm Journal, will be found very convenient for lifting one hog.



TRIPOD FOR LIFTING A HOG.

The tripod can be easily raised to an erect position. One man can hang a 500 pound hog in two minutes. It may be added that the lifting would be easier if a cross stick were inserted as a handle in the leg, which is used for pushing, and the ends of the two other pieces of the tripod should be first fastened or dropped in the ground.

## Protect Trees From Rabbits.

Protect your trees from rabbits. Don't delay this. First remove all borers by digging the dirt from the collar of the tree, scraping it to be sure that no larvae remain. Take a newspaper at least 12 inches long and wide enough to surround the tree. Tie with common wrapping twine at the top to hold in place. No rabbit will ever touch a tree thus treated. You need not remove it simply cut the string. The paper is made of wax and will adhere to the tree and serve the purpose of a protector for three years. I have killed three years that have been thus wrapped for three years. It is the cheapest and best wrap ever invented. Any old paper will answer. Try it. You will never buy another vendor or other wrap. It costs nothing, is quickly done and answers every purpose. Western Fruit Grower.

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

**American NATIONAL BANK**  
CAPITAL PAID IN \$100,000.00

JOS. GOLDSMITH, PRES.  
N. L. MICHAEL, V. PRES.  
GUS. KALB, CASHIER.  
HARRIS JONES, ASST. CASHIER.

**SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT**

DIRECTORS: THEO. MAYO, M. J. MORRIS, W. H. STEPHENS, R. W. THRIFT, THOS. H. JONES, L. E. STAMETS.

ONE OF LIMA'S STRONGEST INSTITUTIONS.  
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. SOLICITS ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

**EVERY WOMAN**  
Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drug should be used. If you want the best, get **Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills**. They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine Dr. Peal's never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O. Sold by Wm. Melville, old postoffice corner Lima, Ohio.

**RESTORED MANHOOD** DR. MOTT'S NERVE PILLS  
The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the reproductive organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failure of Manhood, Loss of Energy, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Alcohol, with lead to General debility and Insanity. With every \$2.50 order give a written guarantee and receive the money back. Sold at the price of \$2.50 a box. 6 boxes for \$15.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

And This Is Germany. And They Do. A little girl in a suburban school was asked by her teacher what most people found, even in warm countries, when they got to the top of a high mountain. "Most people find," said the little girl, "that they are out of breath."

**Dreadful CROUP**  
Mothers, when your children are attacked by the dreadful croup, you need not despair; Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup will relieve and cure this disease at once. You can always depend on this marvelous remedy; it never fails to cure. For whooping-cough and measles-cough it is the best remedy in the land. Children like it.

**Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup**  
Will cure Croup without fail. Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all Druggists.

And This Is Germany. And They Do. "Doctor, I wish you'd come to my house to dinner tonight."  
"I'm sorry, but I can't. I must go and see Faust."  
"Oh, bring him along with you! There'll be enough to eat for both of you!"—Der Fluch.

Asks—What kind of alarm clock have you?  
Crys—My wife's elbow.—Tacoma Ledger.





**THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS** is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe or nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

**HUMPHREY'S**

WITCH HAZEL OIL

C Piles or Hemorrhoids  
Fissures & Fistulas.  
Burns & Scalds.  
Wounds & Bruises.  
Cuts & Sores.  
Boils & Tumors.  
Eczema & Eruptions.  
Salt Rheum & Tetters.  
Chapped Hands.  
Fever Blisters.  
Sore Lips & Nostrils.  
Corns & Bunions.  
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.  
HUMPHREY'S MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

#### LOCAL TIME CARD.

P. M. W. & C. R. H.  
EASTBOUND FROM LIMA

No. 14	7:35 a.m.
No. 16	8:25 a.m.
No. 18	9:15 a.m.
No. 20	10:05 a.m.
No. 22	10:55 a.m.
No. 24	11:45 a.m.
No. 26	12:35 p.m.
No. 28	1:25 p.m.
No. 30	2:15 p.m.
No. 32	3:05 p.m.
No. 34	3:55 p.m.
No. 36	4:45 p.m.
No. 38	5:35 p.m.
No. 40	6:25 p.m.
No. 42	7:15 p.m.
No. 44	8:05 p.m.
No. 46	8:55 p.m.
No. 48	9:45 p.m.
No. 50	10:35 p.m.
No. 52	11:25 p.m.
No. 54	12:15 a.m.
No. 56	1:05 a.m.
No. 58	1:55 a.m.
No. 60	2:45 a.m.
No. 62	3:35 a.m.
No. 64	4:25 a.m.
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No. 76	9:25 a.m.
No. 78	10:15 a.m.
No. 80	11:05 a.m.
No. 82	11:55 a.m.
No. 84	12:45 p.m.
No. 86	1:35 p.m.
No. 88	2:25 p.m.
No. 90	3:15 p.m.
No. 92	4:05 p.m.
No. 94	4:55 p.m.
No. 96	5:45 p.m.
No. 98	6:35 p.m.
No. 100	7:25 p.m.

WESTBOUND FROM LIMA

No. 13	1:57 a.m.
No. 15	2:47 a.m.
No. 17	3:37 a.m.
No. 19	4:27 a.m.
No. 21	5:17 a.m.
No. 23	6:07 a.m.
No. 25	6:57 a.m.
No. 27	7:47 a.m.
No. 29	8:37 a.m.
No. 31	9:27 a.m.
No. 33	10:17 a.m.
No. 35	11:07 a.m.
No. 37	11:57 a.m.
No. 39	12:47 p.m.
No. 41	1:37 p.m.
No. 43	2:27 p.m.
No. 45	3:17 p.m.
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No. 49	4:57 p.m.
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No. 219	3:47 p.m.
No. 221	4:37 p.m.
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No. 225	6:17 p.m.
No. 227	7:07 p.m.
No. 229	7:57 p.m.
No. 231	8:47 p.m.
No. 233	9:37 p.m.
No. 235	10:27 p.m.
No. 237	11:17 p.m.
No. 239	12:07 a.m.
No. 241	12:57 a.m.
No. 243	1:47 a.m.
No. 245	2:37 a.m.
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## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL. CO.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,  
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 54.

UNION LABEL

It is now positively known that embalmed beef makes additional work for undertakers.

In the struggle for turkey since Sunday morning the question of "embalmed beef" has been temporarily lost sight of.

The local merchants who have satisfactorily catered to the wants of Christmas shoppers, are entitled to a few days' lay off.

Just what connection there is between mistletoe and the grip is a thing the doctors have not enlightened the public concerning.

Monnett's boom for governor will collapse like a bubble when his party ascertains how popular he is with his own party in northwestern Ohio.

Postmaster Hall and Revenue Collector Waldorf are in Cleveland ostensibly to secure the mastering out of Co. C, and incidentally to see Hanna about.

Dear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, who was placed on the retired list of the navy on Christmas day on account of his having reached the age limit of sixty-two years, has been identified with the Federal navy for forty years. He served with distinction in the civil war, and has kept even pace with the unexampled methods and radical changes in methods of naval warfare during a most eventful period of invention and discovery. His rare administrative ability as commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, the chief naval station in the country, was instantly recognized during the recent war, and, although on the retired list, he will scarcely be disturbed in that position for some time to come.

That portion of the Republican party ready to bury self interest, and which honestly looks to and works to secure legislation for the good of all, are just now calling attention to the following words of James G. Blaine, spoken in the United States Senate, Feb'y 12, 1873, in the great silver debate which ended in the Bland-Allison act:

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard, would be successful, produce widespread disaster in the end throughout the world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property."

## YOU CAN'T FOOL THE PEOPLE.

Republicans are trying to make the country believe that bimetalism will not be an issue in the next presidential campaign. In other words they are frightened and hope by this process to cover up a living issue. Such Republicans and all the people can enter the new year with the positive knowledge that the Democratic national convention of 1900 will reaffirm that of 1896 on the currency question, and that that question will be the paramount one. It is a principle of the Democratic party—the party of justice and adherence to the constitution.

## THE PROBLEM OF EXPANSION.

As the time approaches when the people of the United States must substitute civil government for the rule of the sword in the islands acquired from Spain, the difficulty of the undertaking becomes more apparent, says the Philadelphia Record. Whatever course we shall adopt—whether we shall undertake to hold our new possessions indefinitely as territories unfit to become states, or shall set about preparing them for ultimate incorporation as self-governing states in the Union—we must turn aside from the past policy of the republic and enter upon a colonizing experiment for which history has furnished no example of successful result.

It is possible that we may succeed where other nations have failed; but there is no warrant for the expectation in our dealing with either the American aborigines who possessed the continent before us or with the Africans whom we have transplanted from the place of their origin.

The result of the war with Spain has, however, forced upon us the responsibility for a great kindergarten undertaking in dealing with unlettered, intractable and incapable people, the greater part of them thousands of miles distant from our shores and numbered by millions. The highest statesmanship will be needed to grapple with this task. A new test will be made of our capacity for extended sway, and a grave wrench will be given to the federal constitution.

## WHAT WE HAVE TAKEN UPON OURSELVES.

In a public speech at Savannah, Gen. Shafter expressed the conviction that in taking possession of Cuba, the United States has also taken upon it Spain's war. He predicts that we shall bear a great deal more of the Cuban insurgents. The country will in all probability stand in the same relation toward the latter as Spain did before the recent unpleasantness. That is to say, Uncle Sam will have to coerce the patriots until they are driven into the sea or annihilated.

Gen. Shafter's conclusions sustain the opinion held from the beginning by those who were not carried away by the empty rhetoric of the yellow press primarily responsible for the war. It is quite apparent to all who declined to permit themselves to be bamboozled by the hysterics of jingo "humanitarians," that "patriotism" in the case of the insurgents, generally speaking, was not merely the last, but was the sole resort of scoundrels. The Cubans in arms against Spanish authority were soldiering because they preferred that occupation to every sort of useful labor. Their was little risk to life or limb in the military profession as practiced by the natives. Their chief, in fact their only offensive operations were against the products and property of the industrious classes and land owners. Their defensive tactics were

utilized in evading conflicts with Spanish soldiery. The average "patriot" would rather eat than fight; rather loaf than toil. It was not an arduous life led by the forces of the revolution. All that it required was energy enough to keep out of the way of danger.

Under ordinary Spanish military methods, the "insurrection" in Cuba might have gone on indefinitely. The revolutionary "armies," consisting of scattered bands of irresponsible, untrained and undisciplined negroes and half-breeds, who shifted their camp from place to place as the exigencies of the commissariat or the movements of the enemy necessitated, were not to be subdued by dilatory measures. They lived on the country and received some supplementary aid from various juntas in foreign cities, whose members shrewdly agitated the "cause" among sympathetic, contributing friends of liberty.

The insurgents could scarcely have entertained any hope, if even they really cherished a desire to win the independence of the island, which may be reasonably questioned. They found the easy, exciting life of field and camp more congenial to their tastes than the humdrum of prosaic, peaceful employment, and just as remunerative. Patriotism was a convenient cloak for indolent aversion to labor. They are, therefore, constitutionally opposed to becoming other than they are. They are quite as ready to resist American as they were to combat Spanish authority, provided conditions are not radically changed.

Shafter has probably described the situation accurately. The insurgents will have to be dealt with sternly. They will only learn by hard knocks that bucking against Uncle Sam is an altogether different matter than playing hide and seek with the Spanish military. But it will cost money and blood in large quantities, doubtless, to convince them that the insurgent profession is played out, and that they will have to work if they want to eat.

## PENNSYLVANIA AFTER MONNETT.

Concerning the effort of Attorney General Monnett to prove that the Standard Oil Co. burned the books that it had been ordered to bring into court, the Philadelphia Times says:

"A corporation that wished to destroy its books to escape an order for their production in court and would entrust this confidential task to a number of Bohemian workmen, is quite too stupid to be in any way a menace to the public. The Standard Oil people may have done this thing in Cleveland, but if they did they are not the accomplished pirates they have been represented, and nobody need be much afraid of them."

Suffice it to say that Mr. Monnett's sensation has been everlastingly exploded. A court examination disclosed that the stuff burned by the Bohemian laborers was of the useless and waste character that accumulates around the offices of any company, and to put a further black mark on his progress the officials of the company say they will bring the books desired into court as ordered.

## TIDBITS.

We are beginning to speak familiarly of next year.

New Year's calls are only good form among collectors.

Some men who are in favor of expansion seem to have inflated ideas.

Marriage will change a woman's name, but it seldom alters her nature.

Real friends are as scarce as white crow. This fact is especially exhibited at the holiday season.

## A GIRL WHO "SCULPS."

The Foremost Member of a Colony of Talented Chicago Women.

Sculpture is a branch of artistic labor which has not as yet appealed strongly to the women artists of America and the world in general. But taste and desire for clay modeling and working in marble are growing steadily in popularity and strength, and there are in Chicago at least seven full-fledged female artists, all of whom "sculpt"—to use the merry term now in vogue of creation by the busy workers with clay and chisel—well and vigorously.

First and foremost among them, perhaps by reason of her priority in the field as well as her really remarkable work, comes Miss Julia M. Bracken, the Illinois girl whose home has been in Chicago during all of her artistic life, and who works away cheerily in a cozy studio in the Tree studio building on the North Side. Miss Bracken belongs to the practical branch of the genius family and took up wood carving,



MISS JULIA M. BRACKEN.

in which she excels and which she still teaches to a large class of pupils and to the inmates of the Ephraim deaf mute school on the West Side for purposes of self support while studying the art which she loves best. Not until the year of the World's fair did she open a studio of her own.

At the World's fair Miss Bracken was placed in practical charge of the feminine sculptors and herself modeled several famous statues. The large figure of "Illinois Welcoming the Nations," which stood above the door of the Illinois building, was the work of this clever girl sculptor, who is as sweet faced and sweet natured as she is talented, as were also the flying figures which adorned the corners of the Woman's building, a "Victory" in the Manufacturers building and many less known pieces of work. Since the time of the World's fair Miss Bracken has devoted much time to bust work, one of her most successful efforts in this direction being a bust of Sir Moses Montefiore, the famous Hebrew philanthropist, and has also done some very

successful educational work. She is an ardent believer in systematic work and perseverance, but is also inspirational in her methods to a great degree, and much inclined to make changes or alterations in an idea which has been once formulated.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## Girls Who Talk Slang.

In opening to many avenues to women hitherto closed in the desecrated famous chivalric attentions of our men to their countrywomen, in the liberty allowed to children by their parents, are there not very real dangers to our girls? queries a writer in London Truth. Are they not fast becoming less modest and sweet, more self-asserting and impatient of control? The slang in common use among our girls no one can doubt is on the increase. We hear "kid," "work-er," "stuck on himself," "in the push," "let's chasin' Miss So-and-so." Some one has suggested that for much of the latest if not choicest slang Chinaman Padden is responsible.

To use slang is far from being a crime and is at times expressive, but the increase of its use must be deplored, falling from the lips of refined, lovely young girls. It is most affected by the "bachelor girl" and the new woman, bona fide types of whom are dashing, independent creatures who, with all their vivacity and "go," are often a great trial to their elders. They think every one but themselves narrow and old fashioned, yet time, the great teacher, tames them down and often makes fine women of them.

## Death and Birth Time.

There are a great number of curious superstitions as to the time of day when a dying person is most likely to draw his last breath, and the tide, moon and the wind have all been supposed to have some share in the matter. According to The British Medical Journal, Rasteri, who has analyzed 25,474 cases of death and 86,515 of birth, where the exact time of day was noted, finds that the maximum number of deaths occur in the early afternoon (2:07 p. m.), and the minimum in the last hours before midnight, while the maximum number of births occur in the early hours of the morning, and the minimum in the early hours of the afternoon.

As regards the cause of this he points out the hours of the maximum number of deaths are precisely those when the pulse rate and the temperature are at their highest in health, and when there is a febrile exacerbation in illness.

## A Very Queer Dresser.

A very queer man in the matter of dress was the late Duke of Portland. His eccentric grace always, it appears, ordered three frock coats to every suit. When the weather was hot, he wore one only, when it was a little less hot two, and when it was cool all three. Besides these, he always kept three greatcoats in wear, so that when winter came on he wore three frock coats and one greatcoat, as it advanced three frock coats and two greatcoats, while, when there was a real frost, he turned out in all the six.—London Correspondence.

## A Successful Recruiter.

Mrs. M. A. Curtis, the Afro-American woman who went south under orders from Surgeon General Sternberg to get together 25 immune colored nurses for Santiago, was so successful that her quota was increased, and she returned to Washington, having secured 129 immunes for the work.

## WEIRD DEVIL DANCE.

HOW PHILIPPINE ISLANDERS EXORCISE EVIL SPIRITS.

The Priest, After Working Himself Into a Maniacal Frenzy, Often Slashes Himself With a Knife, Sometimes Fatally Wounding Himself.

Like most peoples who have not crossed the border line separating civilization from savagery, the natives of the Philippine islands have some strange customs and perpetrate horrors which cause a shudder among more refined nations. None of these customs is more imposing, as few could possibly be more weird and terrible, than the devil dance of the natives, who resort to it whenever they believe the evil spirit has come among them.

This spirit, according to the popular superstition, does not, however, come into the village, but takes up its abode in a banyan tree in some adjacent plain, from which it can only be exorcised by the ministrations of the priest.

For this purpose a night is fixed, the place haunted by the evil spirit is determined, and at the appointed time out of their huts, out of the streets, out of the villages, come the men and the women and the children, all eager to participate in the ceremony, all eager to do homage to the devil. Through the darkness of the night, under the starlit sky, flows the stream of humanity to the spot which has been selected for the rite. There a fire is lighted, and the offerings which are to be made to the officiating priest—the fowls and the goats and the other dainties—are gathered together and made ready, while the whole community forms a circle round the tree.

Presently the priest appears. On his head is a high, conical, egg-shaped, from the end of which depends a red tassel. On his body is the maki, a long robe, extending from the shoulders to the ankles, on which are embroidered in red silk figures supposed to represent the goddesses of smallpox, measles, cholera and other diseases. In one hand he carries a spear and a bow, whose strings when struck emit a low, booming sound, while in the other hand is a curved sacrificial knife—practically a sickle—on whose blade are engraved many curious figures.

The man has either worked himself up into a state of intense nervous excitement or else, as is common with savage nations, has taken a dose of some powerful drug in order to produce a condition of mental exaltation. From one cause or other, however, his gait is invariably curious and staggering. He advances through the crowd into the center of the circle, where he stands himself, while the men and the women exhibit the offerings which they are ready to make. Seemingly oblivious of their presence, the half-maddened priest sits doubled up, swaying slowly from side to side, while he hums or croons some inspiring melody of madness. Working himself up into a state of greater and greater excitement, or as the drug begins to exercise a greater and greater effect, his hands begin to twitch and his movements become more marked. His body seems to quiver and huge drops of perspiration stand out upon his skin. All this while the leaders of the raiments and the other makers of barbaric music have been keeping up an increasing disturbance. The music gets faster and faster.

All at once the priest leaps to his feet with a shriek. With outstretched arms and beating feet he cries aloud, "I am God! I am the true God!" and in that state the assembled crowd makes its offering, and begs for information as to what will be the effect of the evil spirit upon them, while it prays to be saved from its machinations.

The movements of the dancing priest grow wilder. With the sharp sacrificial knife he cuts himself and slashes his body, while his blood spurts out upon the men and women near at hand, and mingles with the sacrifices that are to be consumed. Wilder and wilder he becomes, and at times it has happened that he has even inflicted a fatal wound upon himself. If this unwearied circumstance, however, does not take place, he dances and dances on until the drug has worked itself out, or until, through exhaustion, he falls headlong to the ground. Then he retires, washes his wounds and goes back to his home as if nothing had happened. But the crowd is happy; the people are content. The devil has been banished from the banyan tree, and life is once more free from evil in the pleasant village.

## Ready to Be Thrilled, and She Was.

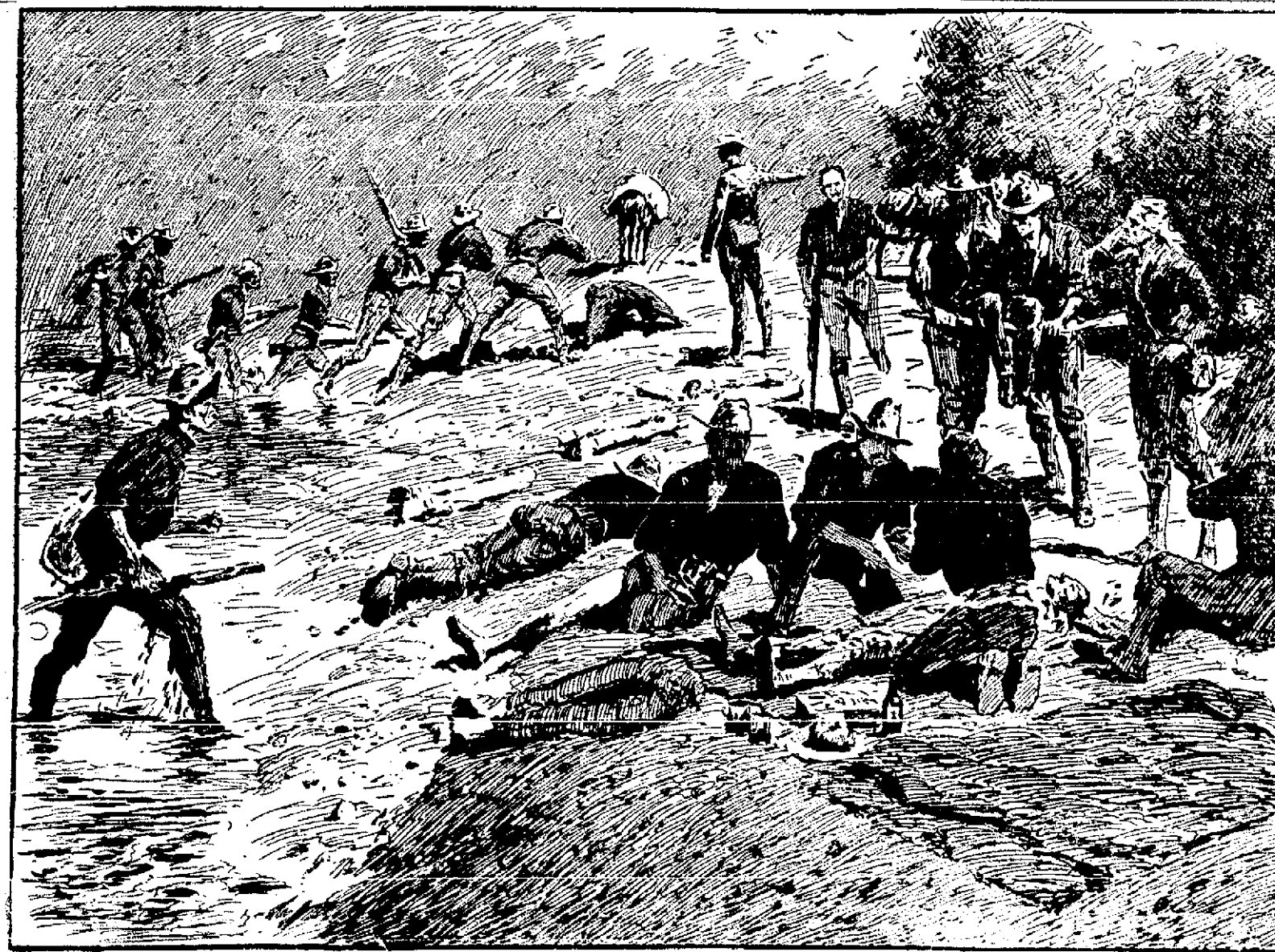
An Ohio lady visiting Boston for the first time has been doing the sights. "I had my greatest thrill down at Copp's hill burying ground," she said. "Yes, that's just the place for the historic emotions," commented her interlocutor. She smiled. "As soon as my sister-in-law and I got into the place," she said, "I found myself almost stepping upon a grave with an inscription on a queer little iron cover sort of tomb. I jumped back, feeling the way you do when you step on a grave, and read the inscription—just three initials, no name or date. 'Isn't it pathetic?' I said to my sister-in-law. 'Oh, I don't know,' she answered. 'B. W. W. means Boston water works.'"—Boston Evening Transcript.

## Parrots as Railway Porters.

Parrots are being put to a practical use in Germany. They have been introduced into the railway stations and trained to call out the name while the train stands there, thus saving the people the trouble of making inquiries, says an English newspaper.

## Japan May Abolish Death Penalty.

Japan's commission on the penal code intends to propose the abolishment of the death penalty. Ifa kari will then be left to the criminal's own sense of decency.



FIELD HOSPITAL AT "BLOODY FORD," SAN JUAN CREEK. FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY

AFTER A DRAWING FROM LIFE BY FREDERIC REMINGTON. Reproduced from Harper's Weekly. By Permission Copyright, 1898, by Harper & Brothers

It would seem, after a careful reading of the newspapers and periodicals of the last few months, that there could not possibly be much more to tell about the Santiago campaign. It has certainly been "done" thoroughly both by the ablest correspondents and by the most competent artists. From beginning to end it has been graphically described and appropriately illustrated. But in all these writings there is one most picturesque incident that has been almost entirely neglected, and that is the hastily improvised field hospital at the "Bloody Ford" of San Juan creek. Behind the shelter of the creek bank, hardly three feet high, the dressing station was opened, and all through the long, hot day, the surgeons moved about exposed to the Mauter bullets, binding up the wounds of the soldiers who limped or were carried back, one by one, from the battle that was raging on the heights.

In this week's issue of HARPER'S WEEKLY the surgeon who selected the place for the battlefield hospital describes in the most picturesque and interesting manner the scenes among the wounded lying behind the creek bank, and gives us many instances of the kind that makes us proud of our American soldier. His article is made more valuable by a double page drawing of the dressing station by Frederic Remington. Our reproduction of the drawing gives a clear conception of the hospital and shows in the most lifelike way this picturesque part of the battle of San Juan.



## A New Year Spread

For balls, parties, weddings, or for your New Year's collation, we will furnish from our high grade food supplies and delicacies that will do honor to the festive board. Our Choice Fruits, Olives, Shelled Almonds, Crystallized Cherries, Potted and Deviled Meats, and our fine Cakes and Wafers are general favorites for social functions, where collations are spread.

**DIMOND BROS.,**

138 North Main. Both Phones 131.

## Are You Insured?

If not, take time and investigate

**Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee.**

And you will save money. IT FURNISHES THE BEST INSURANCE AT A LOWER COST THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY. They issue all of approved forms of Renewable Term, Life and Endowment policies. Guaranteed Loan, Cash, Paid Up and Extended Insurance Values, plainly stated in its policies. Dividends to policy holders Greater Than in any Other Company. For full particulars, see or write to

**O'CONNOR & SONS,**  
General Agents.  
Or R. E. Davis, E. L. Thomas, Special Agents.

## TEAM FOR SALE!

The team of matched gray draft horses which has been in use by the Lima fire department, is offered for sale, as the city has no further use for them.

**J. W. ROWLANDS,**  
Chairman Fire Committee.

## Family Washing

Rough Dry at Four Cents a Pound.

All Flat Work Will Be Ironed.

No less than ten pounds will be taken. This Niagara has recently increased its facilities and intends making a specialty of this kind of work.

Ask your neighbors if you want to know the kind of work you get at the Niagara Laundry. We please them all. Prompt, efficient and reliable. Why have the inconvenience of the washing at home when you can have it done so cheap.

**The Niagara Laundry,**  
209 East High St.

10-1-3mo-eod. Both Phones No. 2

## IMPORTANT TO DAIRYMEN!

Having made arrangements for handling the Celebrated

## QUAKER OATS CHOP,

Which is especially adapted for Milch Cows, I would be glad to have all the Dairymen of Lima and vicinity to call and examine the cheapest and best cow feed on the Market to-day.

**J. N. BEDFORD,**  
702 S. Main St.,

Dealer in Flour and Feed of all kinds. Don't forget the place, second door south of Kirby on Main.

## Faurot Opera House.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

First presentation in Lima of Sherry and Laidock's powerful romantic play

## A Grip of Steel

Interpreted by an exceptionally skillful company and embellished with

Picturesque Special Scenery.

"Fine Play, Excellent Company."—(Phila. Record.)

"We commend All to See It."—(New York Journal.)

"Best Play of the Season."—(Philadelphia Press.)

Prices—25c, 50c and 75c; boxes \$1.00.

See Bargain Column.

## FIELD REPORT

For the Month of December is Very Encouraging.

Allen County Moves Up Into the Second Place.

December, the closing month of the present year, shows the most active one of the season, which is unusual, as it has heretofore been listed as one of the quiet, midwinter months in oil operations. With this month closes a very prosperous season for the oil people. The market for the past few months has been on the advance, and with a good market in this industry business is bound to boom. The present month will show considerable over a million barrels decline in the stocks of Ohio, Indiana and eastern crude oil which is encouraging to the trade. Never before in the history of the oil business in the Trenton rock fields has the outlook been any brighter than at the present time. During December there were 411 wells completed in the northwestern Ohio oil field, of which 41 were worthless for oil. The output per day for the balance amounts to 7,695 barrels or an average per well per day of 19 barrels.

### THE SMALLEST AVERAGE

of the year. With an increase in completed wells of 25 over the November report, there were only an increase of 235 barrels in the new production. Wood county still maintains the banner for the largest amount of work, while Allen county comes into second place, but is only three wells in the lead of Hancock county for the month. Allen county is credited with 11 dry holes, while Hancock county has 7, and Hancock county shows an output of 1,035 barrels new production against Allen county's 905 barrels. In new work under way there are 208 wells drilling and 196 rigs up and building for the new year to start with. This is a decrease in drilling wells of six, and an increase in rigs of 12 over the November report.

### MAKING A NET INCREASE

in work for December of six. During the month there was a test well completed in Milton township, Wood county and at least four miles in advance to the west of the original Wood county field, that will make a light pumper, and may be the starting of a wide extension to the field. Another test has been completed in Monroe county, Michigan, during the month that stops all hopes of extending the Toledo field into Canada. The test was located on the Porter farm, southeast from Vienna. There was a slight showing of oil, but not in paying quantities. The operations for the month are distributed as follows:

RECAPITULATION.				
Summary of completed wells:				
	—December—		—November—	
County.	Comp	Prod Dry	Comp	Prod Dry
Wood	149	2,560	0	147 3,110
Hancock	10	1,085	7	1,145
Allen	78	935	11	92
Auglaize	26	290	3	27
Sandusky	48	782	2	41
Lucas	27	65	2	60
Merced	11	105	3	11
Van Wert	2	15	0	2
Scheneca	10	125	1	10
Wesley	2	21	1	1
Ottawa	8	163	1	8
Shelby	10	325	1	8
Miscellaneous	5	40	3	5
Total	441	7,695	43	416

Increase completed wells, 25.  
Increase new production, 235 barrels.  
Increase dry holes, 6.  
Abandoned wells, 98.  
Average January wells, 23 3-5 barrels.  
Average February wells, 28 barrels.  
Average March wells, 25 1/2 barrels.  
Average April wells, 20 1/2 barrels.  
Average May wells, 27 1-5 barrels.  
Average June wells, 20 barrels.  
Average July wells, 21 1/2 barrels.  
Average August wells, 23 3/4 barrels.  
Average September wells, 21 1/2 barrels.  
Average October wells, 21 5-6 barrels.  
Average November wells, 20 barrels.  
Average December wells, 19 1/2 barrels.

DRILLING WELLS AND RIGS UP.			
County.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.
Wood	96	105	104
Hancock	51	23	81
Allen	42	31	30
Auglaize	15	14	31
Sandusky	34	22	57
Lucas	16	11	27
Merced	7	3	4
Van Wert	1	3	4
Scheneca	9	4	38
Wesley	2	2	10
Ottawa	8	2	10
Shelby	7	6	12
Miscellaneous	4	6	9
Total	278	103	491

Decrease drilling wells, 12.  
Increase rigs up and building, 12.  
Net increase in new work, 6.

## INSANE.

Such Was the Finding Against Two Persons

From Bluffton Who Were Brought Before Probate Judge Robb.

Mayor Eaton, of Bluffton, and the marshal of that place came over to Lima this morning, having in their custody two persons against whom affidavits of lunacy were filed before Probate Judge Robb. One of the prisoners was John Ebenwalter, who is a glass blower by trade. Several days ago he drifted into Bluffton and remained on a protracted spree. He finally became insane and continually labored under the belief that he was to be shot without being given the right of trial by jury. It is believed his insanity was only a severe case of delirium tremens.

The other prisoner was William Fields, a middle aged man, who, for several months, has shown mental

weakness, but he was not considered dangerous to his family. Lately, he has threatened to kill certain members of his family, and sharpened an ax, as he stated, for that purpose. It was considered best to have him committed to an asylum in order to prevent him from doing any person injury.

Both cases were considered by Judge Robb and evidence submitted. They were both found to be insane and will be sent to the Toledo insane asylum for treatment.

The "La Medina" is also made in our own dear city; it is not made by cheap labor, but by experienced union men. It is the best 5c cigar made in Lima. Try one and be convinced. Sold by all dealers and made by the Vandenberg Cigar Co., 322 north Main street, Lima, Ohio. eod6t

## THEY PAY

Is What a Lima Man Says of a Lottery.

He Certifies to Having Promptly Received a Good Sam.

The lottery of the Beneficencia Publica, for the purpose of inviting patronage, has sent out a slip on which is printed a number of credentials vouching for the promptness with which it redeems tickets drawing prizes. Among the number is the following:

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 18th, 1898.

I hereby certify that I was the holder of one-sixteenth of ticket No. 33477, which, in the drawing of the lottery of the Beneficencia Publica, City of Mexico, held on the 24th of November, 1898, drew the first capital prize of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) and that the amount was promptly paid in full without discount on presentation of the ticket by the company's financial agent.

[Signed] C. S. KING,

LIMA, OHIO.

Mr. King is to be congratulated on his good luck in securing \$3,750, but the fellow or fellows who think they can duplicate it had better keep the money they have in their pockets. Lottery lightning doesn't strike twice in the same place very often.

## BATHS

Of All Kinds Being Furnished at the Y. M. C. A.

The Schubert Glee Club at the Opera House Friday Evening.

When the building was constructed a good hot room for sweat baths was put in the basement. The other facilities for Turkish baths had never been added, but now all the requisites are supplied for giving first-class Turkish baths, salt baths, and the other baths usually furnished in such establishments. The baths are open to the public.

The Bible class teas on Tuesday evenings are proving so successful that four classes now meet at 6:45 every Tuesday, tea being served for the members at 6 o'clock. Physical Director Hardy, Rev. Fred Cromer, Dwight W. Ginter and secretary Street, are the leaders. These classes are open to all young men, whether members of the association or not.

To-morrow evening is the time for the athletic meet in the gymnasium. There has been considerable hard training for the different events and an interesting evening is assured.

Friday evening the Schubert Glee Club will appear at the Faurot in the star course. This company is composed of the old Schubert quartette with the addition of an impersonator, pianist and cornetist. It is a first class musical company. Reserved seat sale will begin at Harley's drug store to-morrow Wednesday morning.

## DIVORCE

Granted a Delphos Man.

William Hoffrichter, of Delphos, this morning was granted a divorce from his wife, Elizabeth C. Hoffrichter. The evidence showed that the defendant was guilty of gross neglect of duty and unfaithfulness.

If you favor well paid labor, see that the blue label is on your box of cigars. The "La Medina" has it. It is manufactured in Vandenberg's union cigar factory No. 159, at 323 north Main street. eod6t

Nothing nicer for a holiday gift than PALMS. We have them in all sizes. Come early, and get the best.

LIMA FLORAL CO.

Seat sale for Y. M. C. A. entertainment begins to-morrow at the association.

## A Warm Rainfall.

The extremes of outdoor temperature in England vary more than 123 degrees. The greatest heat probably on record was registered in the valley of the Medway on July 23, 1868, when the thermometer at Tonbridge stood in the shade at 100 1/2 degrees F. Eleven years later, in December, 1879, 53 degrees of frost were recorded at Blackadder, in Berkshire—i. e., 23 degrees below zero F. More remarkable, however, than the heat in summer were the hot winters of 1748 and 1857 and the warm Januaries of 1877, 1881 and 1892.

## AT EMPLOYEE'S RISK.

A LAW IN NEW YORK TO AFFORD PROTECTION FOR WORKINGMEN.

The present doctrine of "assumption of risk" is a moral anomaly and a legal outrage. Justice of an employers' liability law.

The legal counsel for the New York Central Labor union engaged to prepare an employers' liability bill which will be introduced in the legislature early in the present session, with the backing of labor bodies all over the state, has written the following in favor of changing the common law of New York state so that employers who violate the factory law will be liable to damages for accidents resulting from their negligence:

"In the days of the hand loom and the stagescoach, when the industrial revolution had just begun, when machinery was used in one place where it is used in 50 now, there was introduced into both English and American law relating to workingmen a principle commonly known as the doctrine of 'assumption of risk.' What that is may be shown by an illustration: Years ago an English manufacturer substituted a cheap and dangerous appliance for a safe one for his workmen to use. A workman got hurt and sued for damages. The judge who tried the case (Lord Bramwell) turned the workman out of court. 'It may be inhuman,' he said, 'for the employer to carry on his work as to expose his workmen to peril of their lives, but it does not create a right of action for an injury which may occur when, as in this case, the workman has known all the facts and is as well acquainted as the master with the nature of the machinery and voluntarily uses it.'

"This case was decided years ago, but its principle is well settled New York law today. Keep at work when you know the danger and you take the risk. Here is a case in point of record about a year ago (Kniesley versus Pratt, 143 N. Y., 372):

"A little girl worked in a factory. While cleaning machinery in motion her hand got caught between unguarded cog wheels, and her arm had to be taken off at the shoulder. The machinery was not guarded. The factory set provides absolutely that it must be guarded. The owner disobeyed the law, and because he disobeyed the law this little girl was crippled for life. A lower court jury awarded heavy damages, but she was thrown out of the court of appeals without a penny. The risk was 'obvious.' She knew how dangerous her work was through her employer's damnable indifference to her safety. She assumed the risk of injury from her employer's violation of law by keeping at work instead of walking the streets. But she did something—the sympathy of the court of appeals—it is impossible not to feel great sympathy for this unfortunate plaintiff, who has been maimed for life, etc. Which would you rather have, the big verdict a jury gave this little girl or the sympathy of the court of appeals, which took away the money a jury gave her by a reversal?

"In England, however, the rule has been practically repudiated not by parliament, but by the courts themselves. 'It is to my mind,' said Lord Escher, a great modern English judge, 'a horrible way of stating the duty to say that a master owes no duty to a servant who knows that there is a defect in machinery, and having pointed it out goes on using it. It seems cruel, unnatural and in my view utterly abominable.'

"Who ought to be responsible for defective machinery, for unsafe places of employment, for rules which create rather than remove dangers? The employer, of course, because it is within his power to make things safe. The workman makes no rules, selects no fellow servants, owns no machinery. He must take things as he finds them or walk the streets. New York law says, to be sure, that it is the employer's duty to do all these things. But if he refuses and the workman stands to his work he assumes the risk of injury from all the dangers he understands, even those from his employer's indifference to his safety. If the employer does not obey the factory act and his own knowledge he has not complied with what the law tells him to do, they assume the risk of danger from his refusal to obey the law.

"The present New York doctrine of 'assumption of risk' is a moral anomaly and a legal outrage. Her workingmen need an employers' liability law which will place responsibility for defect and unnecessary dangers where it belongs and make it stay there and which will give the workman injured by his employer's neglect a chance not only with a jury, but with the court of appeals."

## Paid For Doing Good Work.

This Sweden have a custom which might profitably be copied by other nations. In the mines of that country the workmen have their tools sharpened by a special blacksmith, and he is paid, not by the number of tools sharpened, but by the number of yards holed by the miners whose implements he has sharpened during the month. Thus, when the smith is skillful and does his best he makes more money than he does when his work is not well done, and there is a decided gain all around.

## They Look in the Show.

One of the most original means of offsetting the efforts of a trades union organizer is that reported by Vice President Keough of the Iron Molders' union. After considerable interviewing of the malders in the employ of a certain firm in St. Paul he invited them to attend a meeting in the evening, to which they agreed. The firm, however, got wind of it and gave each of their malders a couple of tickets to the show in a local theater that night. The theater was well patronized.



## The Easy Food

Easy to Buy,

Easy to Cook,

Easy to Eat,

Easy to Digest.

**Quaker Oats**

At all grocers

in 2-lb. pkgs. only

Health on the Bicycle.

"Health on the Bicycle" is the subject of an interesting article in a contemporary, and although the advice given is by no means new it will bear repetition. "A broad rule," says the writer, "may be laid down that no one who is unwell or delicate should commence to cycle except under the advice of a competent physician. There are some ailments in which cycling, properly regulated, acts like a charm in restoring health. There are others in which to mount a bicycle would be simple suicide. It does most good in disorders which arise from insufficient exercise. It prevents and assists in the cure of such ailments as gout and rheumatism, and few regular cyclists are troubled with indigestion. Anemic patients derive more good from the exercise than would result from taking pills of iron drops, though in such cases moderation is essential until the heart is well drilled in its needed work, and few cases of pure nervousness survive a regular course of bicycle rides. No person with organic disease—especially if the heart be affected—should attempt to cycle, except under the direct orders of his or her physician."

## Illuminated Boats.

Another form of beacon for mariners of smaller dimensions, but hardly less important, is the illuminated buoy. These floating lamp holders, placed in an estuary where the available channel is often only a narrow one, bounded by mud or sand banks only a few feet below the surface of the water, are invaluable to shipping. Recently the illuminated buoy employed has been compressed gas, necessitating a high pressure reservoir and compressing machinery.

Mr. Wigham, whose name has long been known in connection with light-house apparatus, has introduced a mineral oil lamp which can be fitted to any existing buoy and will burn for a long period at very small cost. The maintenance of one form of lamp can be kept up at a cost of one penny for 24 hours, and as no compressing machinery is required this is the only expense plus the original cost of the lamp. The approach to port—such as that of Liverpool, for instance, where a ship has to enter through a long avenue of buoys—could by this invention be almost as well lighted as a city street.—Chambers' Journal.

## A Sure Cure.

"I've cured my husband's insomnia." "How did you do it?" "Pretended I was ill, and the doctor left medicine which Henry was to give me every half hour all night long."—Vanity Fair.

Smoke "La Medina" cigar, union made. eod6t

## WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. F. E. Fisher, 747 West Market street. 2-3c

MONEY LOANED on personal property, diamonds, watches, jewelry, bicycles, tools and all kinds of musical instruments. Big bargains in all kinds of valuable, undecorated goods.

CORPUS LOAN OFFICE,

111 East Wayne street.

## WANTED!

Everyone to figure with

**THEODORE FEIST.**

316 EAST MARKET ST.

FOR LUMBER

## MONEY TO LOAN

At 5 to 10 percent, on Farm Lands or City Property, centrally located. Loans made with privilege of paying part or all on any interest day. Loans made at once. Call on us when you want money at a low rate of interest, easy terms, and without delay.

THE LIMA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

Rooms 1 and 2, Metropolitan Block, Lima, O.

D. C. Henderson, attorney. dwt

## E. P. WILKINS,

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Will sell or trade all kinds of real estate, merchandise, etc. I rent property, collect rents, and do a general brokerage business.

Room 21, Opera Block.

Take elevator. 11-17-5c

## NO. 54.

East Side Public Square.

## FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP

Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting done to order. Shaved room for ladies and children. A. E. Lora Proprietor.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

We have a large sum of money to loan on city property and improved farm lands at the VERY LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST with the privilege of paying part or all on any interest day. Persons wishing CHEAP MONEY and on SHORT NOTICE will find it will be to their interest to call on

C. H. FULFORD

Real Estate and Loan Broker, Room 21, Opera Block.

and A. Holmes Block.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply to the neck. It is quickly absorbed, and does not leave a greasy film. It is sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply to the neck. It is quickly absorbed, and does not leave a greasy film. It is sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists.



## Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to show you a box of GRAIN-O. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adults. It is a most perfect food, and it is made from pure grains and the most delicate stomach receives it with no discomfort. The price of coffee, tea and other products, sold by all grocers.

**"Hours" and Business.**  
It is very true that the smaller a town is the earlier its inhabitants arrive in the morning and the more respectable their hour for retiring. In short, the hours of every city in the United States indicate pretty clearly its comparative population and business importance. But, paradoxical as it may seem, the most "respectable" hours are not indicative of the greatest commercial achievement.

Take Boston, for example. Stores are opened for the day's business at 8:30 a. m.; bankers and merchants arrive at their counting rooms at 9 precisely; other offices are opened at the latter hour; so are the schools. The "rush" of affairs, as one journal of the Hub describes it, continues until 6 p. m.; at 6:30 everybody eats supper. The theaters usually close at 10:30. Half an hour later the saloons do likewise. At midnight actually the only moving objects in the Boston streets are a few leashed herds; they don't use cabs there—some weary policemen and scores of spy cats. In the morning everybody breakfasts at precisely 7.

These hours are doubtless more "respectable" than those maintained by New Yorkers. At any rate, the Boston journals say so, but somehow or other more business seems to be transacted here than in the Hub, although less time is employed in doing it.—New York Times.

**What is a Plant?**  
This means a double stroke on the drum as a signal on a parade, and we find in old drillbooks, "The major then orders a plant," "Three rolls and six flares," etc. Toward the close of the seventeenth century it was almost solely by words of command that infantry exercises were gone through. There were no bugle sounds, and the use of the drum was rare.

This term is still used by the drummer in the foot guards and probably in the line regiments. To explain it fully would be too technical and take up too much space. It consists of a few beats on the side drum, in peculiar rhythm, known as the "open flares" or the "close flares," on which the non-commissioned officers and men on parade move as instructed.—Men and Queries.

## AN OVERSIGHT.

**The Manager Was Too Hasty and Now Saw His Mistake.**

"Now you have put us in a nice spot," exclaimed the general manager of the sensational daily as he strode into the room of the exchange editor.

"What's the matter now?" demanded the exchange man.

"Haven't you seen our claim on the editorial page to having the largest circulation in the world?" inquired the general manager by way of reply.

"Certainly."

"And haven't you seen it stated as well that we do not claim a circulation in excess of 2,000,000?"

"Yes."

"Then what do you mean by clipping an item about some publication or other that has a circulation of 200,000,000 copies?"

"Great heavens!" cried the exchange editor excitedly. "Did I do that? What in the world is the name of the publication?"

"Why, the—the—By George, it slips my memory for the moment!" He picked up a copy of the paper, and, after referring to it, said: "Yes, yes, of course. The item says that the Bible has a circulation of 200,000,000 copies."

—Chicago Post.

**A Correction.**

"We stated," says the Pluckville Bugle, "that the great now playing Offello at the opera house let his hands hang around like a couple of miniature hams. He called on us yesterday in regard thereto. With assistance of the pressman and the showman who occupies the room adjoining the Bugle office we ejected him, but not until he had landed on us with a hand that showed the use of the word 'miniature' to have been a serious mistake."—Indianapolis Journal.

**He Was Slow.**

They had been "keeping company" for eight years, and, when he finally proposed and was accepted, in the ardor of his enthusiasm he exclaimed, "Darling, you are worth your weight in gold!"

With almost cruel facetiousness she replied, "That is saying a good deal, for it was an awful long wait."—Hickamond Dispatch.

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CHAPTER II.  
WE WAY-NA.

The conductor smiled out his watch and glanced at it.

"By gracious! I have overran my time five minutes. All aboard!" he shouted, hurrying down the platform and swinging his arm as a signal to the engineer, who was peering out of his cab and wondering at the official's forgetfulness.

We-way-na stood in the door of the dining room, wiping his mouth with a white handkerchief and grinning with delight. Excusing himself, Randall dashed inside, paid the bill, and, seeing that Miss Huntley had already stepped upon the platform of their sleeper, he caught the arm of his protégé.

"Jump on board! We haven't a minute to spare."

He tried to hustle him into the sleeper, but the young Apache would not permit, and, shaking himself free, sprang upon the platform of one of the ordinary day coaches and passed inside, while Randall entered the sleeper and seated himself opposite Mrs. Huntley and her daughter, who were relating with indignant vivacity their experience and repeating the words of the conductor.

The mother listened with interest to the narration, adding that she had noticed the young Apache.

"Did you ever hear anything so cruel as what the conductor said?" asked Edith.

"I'll admit that it has that sound," was the grave reply, "and yet I am sorry to say there is a good deal of truth in it."

"Do you mean to tell me that an Apache Indian is incapable of gratitude?" asked the astonished Randall.

"It would be too much to say 'yes' to that, but I must believe that nine out of ten of those people to whom kindness is shown will repay it with the deepest treachery. My husband has had two such experiences, one when Edith was too small to remember and one last while she was away at school. In the former instance we took in an Apache chief and his little son, who

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at the dusty alkali plain over which they were speeding. Then when she answered, it was in a low voice, as if the words were addressed to herself:

"I hope not."

Yielding to a sudden impulse, Western Randall excused himself to the ladies, and, rising from his seat, walked into the car that he had seen We-way-na enter. As he passed through the door he looked around, but saw nothing of the dusky youth. The next car was the smoker, where he observed We-way-na seated, as if to enjoy the odor of the pipes and cigars, since he had no money with which to procure any for himself.

Randall lit a cigar and proffered the case to the youth, who accepted a weed with a smile of thanks and made room for his friend beside him.

Randall was determined to follow up a few investigations of his own.

"We-way-na, have you been at school at Carlisle?" he asked.

"Yes; have been there only year; do not speak English well."

"Are you going back?"

"No."

"Why not?"

The question embarrassed the young man, who flinched a little before answering:

"Don't like it—yes, I like it well enough. My father don't like it. He want me home with him on reservation. My brother die some time ago. Father and mother want me come back and live with them."

"Then you will stay with your people. I have heard, We-way-na, that some of your backs now and then leave the reservation without permission and burn ranches and shoot white people."

"Used to do so—don't do so now."

"I hope not, but we can't tell. Suppose a party of them steal away and ask you to go with them. Will you go?"

"No, no, no!" replied We-way-na with almost too much earnestness. "I will try to keep them back. If they won't stay back I will run to agent and tell him."

"Give me your hand on that! Spoken like a true friend of your people!"

The Apache promptly accepted the proffered hand, and his clasp was as warm and cordial as that of his Anglo-Saxon brother. The thought came to the latter:

"Can it be he is insincere? Suppose he starts on a raid and he and I meet. How will he act toward me? It is hard to believe him treacherous, but it is also hard to get over those incidents told by Mrs. Huntley, to say nothing of what the conductor said."

At that moment the official entered the car. He smiled when he saw the two seated together, and, returning the smile, Randall asked to be informed of the amount of the fare for the point nearest the White Mountain reservation. It being named, he drew out his wallet and handed the sum to the official, who, with another significant grin, passed on.

"How much you pay?" asked We-way-na.

"Four dollars and a quarter."

"Write it on your card and give it me, please."

"I will give you my card, but prefer that you should not repay the sum, which is small, and you are welcome to it."

"Please write it on your card and tell me where you live."

The request sounded simple enough, and yet it affected Randall strangely with the recollection vivid upon him of what he had heard a short time before. Nevertheless, he took out his card and pencilled the amount in the upper corner. Then he wrote underneath:

At Jones Huntley's ranch, ten miles north of the Glen and about the same distance from the southeast corner of the White Mountain reservation. Come and see me. W. R.

It was a sudden whim that caused the young man to write the last sentence, and he could not help asking himself whether, if the invitation was ever accepted, the Apache would come as a warm friend or an enemy. He passed the bit of pasteboard to We-way-na, who read what was written on it, grinned again and then shoved it into the small upper pocket of his vest.

"Will you be good enough to give me your card, We-way-na?"

"Have no card."

"Write your name on the back of this," added Randall, drawing out another of his cards and handing it and his pencil to his companion.

The Apache laid the pasteboard on his knees and wrote slowly and carefully. When he had finished, Randall was surprised by the neat handwriting, which was as follows:

We-way-na, son of Chief Aurita.

It was a curious card, but perhaps as matters stood the best that could have been expected. If Randall should ever visit the reservation, he ought to be able to trace with little difficulty We-way-na, the son of the chief called Aurita. It was not to be supposed that the dwellings were laid out in streets and avenues, though, as is well known, that system prevails among the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, where they have newspapers, schools and churches, and many of the dwellings are supplied with carpets, sewing machines and pianos.

Randall stole a side look at his companion. He could not but admire his handsome profile and pleasing expression.

"It is impossible to believe that he

can relapse wholly into barbarism; he must think with gratitude of the white woman and man who had saved him from starvation and helped him on his journey homeward, and if we ever meet again it must be as friends."

At that moment, in shifting his position, the tip of the Apache brushed against the thigh of Randall, who felt a perturbation which he did not require to be told was caused by a revulsion. Despite his sore want, We-way-na clung to the weapon, when he might have disposed of it for a price that would have relieved his wants.

While many a Caucasian would have done the same thing, the discovery brought with it a shock that did much to disturb Randall.

"I cannot believe that We-way-na is like those of whom the conductor spoke and with whom Huntley had his experience, but there is just enough doubt in the matter to make me mighty uncomfortable."

The conversation for half an hour more was devoted to the Apache's experiences at Carlisle. He told them en-



Randall bade the Apache goodbye, certainly and in a way to convince his listener that but for the interference of his father (who really had no legal right to make such interference) the son would have been pleased to remain at the Indian training school until his graduation.

Randall did not question him as to how he was able to leave, after having been virtually surrendered to the institution, as the law requires, for he saw that the inquiries were likely to prove embarrassing. His belief was that We-way-na had run away, that fact probably accounting for his dearth of funds.

As the afternoon advanced Randall bade the Apache goodbye and went forward to where the ladies were awaiting him with no little interest. The station at which the Apache was to leave was due to be reached about dusk. When they were within a few miles of it, Randall again walked back to utter a final farewell to him. To his surprise, he could find nothing of him, though he passed through to the last car and returned. On his way he encountered the conductor, who asked, with a smile:

"Are you looking for your Apache friend?"

"Yes. Do you know what has become of him?"

"He isn't on the train."

Randall looked at the official with amazement.

"What do you mean by that?"

"Precisely what I say. We-way-na has not been on the train for the last half hour."

"But we have made no stop in five times that period. Did any accident befall him?"

"Some miles back he walked through to the rear platform of the last car and leaped off. We were not running very fast, and it was an easy thing for him to do. I was watching and saw him land all right on his feet, come to a pause, then face northwest toward his reservation, and away he went like a deer, as if he heard the baying of bloodhounds on his track."

"I wonder if there is anything wrong with that Apache?"

"There is just the same as there is with all of his kind. He is a fugitive from justice, and I thought so all along. You should pray that it will never be your fate to meet him again in Arizona."

"None the less, I hope I shall."

The wish was gratified in a way that was as startling as it was unexpected to Western Randall.

TO BE CONTINUED.

**Could Not Move.**

"My sister had inflammatory rheumatism and was so that she could not move. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time she was well, and she has never felt any symptoms of rheumatism since. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." C. H. Frederick, 253 East 4th Street, Mansfield, Ohio.

**Hood's Pills cure nausea, headache.**

**Johnny Was Enough.**

Johnny—I say, father, did you ever wish you had lots of little boys?

Papa—Yes, my son, before I had you.

"I had a running, itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly, and quickly effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

**For Pneumonia.**

Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich., says: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia in the past month, with good results." H. P. Vorkamp, notheast corner Main and North streets.

## BELMONT'S NEW PAPER.

First Issue Attacks Vanderbilts and Other Rich Men.

## IT ADVOCATES AN INCOME TAX.

**F. H. P. Belmont of the Banking Firm Is Its Founder—The New Publication Declares Its Opposition to Trusts and Corporations and Its Policy on Democratic Politics.**

Oliver H. P. Belmont has started a paper called The Verdict in New York, the first number of which appeared on Dec. 19. It is a weekly illustrated sheet, the illustrations consisting of colored cartoons after the style of Peck and Judge, and the paper resembles these papers as to size. Judged by the first issue, The Verdict will not be a humorous paper aside from the illustrations. It aims to deal seriously with men and affairs. The men it deals with editorially and pictorially in the first issue are handled without gloves. It is particularly severe on the Whitneys, the Vanderbilts, on J. Pierpont Morgan and Chanuncy M. Depew. The principal cartoon represents Cornelius Vanderbilt grinding a street organ, with J. Pierpont Morgan standing beside the instrument, a tambourine in one hand and the string attached to a monkey in the other. The monkey, with the face of Chanuncy M. Depew, stands before a window in which is Thomas C. Platt, about to place a penny labeled "Senatorship" in the animal's hat. A reporter was told by a person connected with the paper that this cartoon was drawn after Mr. Belmont's own suggestions.

Mr. Belmont is a member of the banking firm of August Belmont & Co. In the salutory of his new paper occurs the following declaration of its policy:

"In politics The Verdict will stand for the principles of Democracy as it understands them and for truth as the latter finds display. It will before an election care more for a man than a measure. It will read your list of candidates twice before it reads your platform once. The Verdict will be a Democrat. But no one need construe that to mean that it will support a bad man for place. Virtue and villainy have wide, impartial distribution. No party in its personnel has a monopoly of either. There are honest Republicans just as there are others who deserve the stocks. There are upright Democrats just as there are others who should be in jail. The Sing sing sort of Democrat will not have The Verdict's countenance, though he be named by a dozen conventions and plant himself for a platform on the Ten Commandments."

"This paper is against free silver 10 to 1—put a pin there—against free silver at any ratio. It is not for Bryan in 1900. It will do all that truth and honor may to prevent the selection of either the man or the issue in the next national convention. But there are worse things than free silver 10 to 1, and worse men than Bryan—who is himself worthy enough and comes only to be a menace as the exponent of free silver—and The Verdict is free to say, as it stands on the threshold of an existence which shall at the worst be an honest one, that should Bryan and free silver again find Democratic adoption it will support them both."

"The Verdict favors an income tax, as a measure at once honest, fair, equal and just to all. Such a tax has the merit of being direct. It lacks the thiefish opportunities which indirection in tax building offers to tax eaters and public bloodsuckers. Were all taxes direct the tax eaters would fare worse and the taxpayers better. An income tax is as direct as a bullet. It is also elastic. It can be made greater or less at the call of public requirement without that disturbance to trade which tariff tinkering inevitably entails. They say an income tax is 'inequitable'; a long, for midable word truly, but which comes merely, when studied, to be a broadside of rot. It is no more 'inequitable' than the present system of state taxation. The only folk to be disturbed by the 'inequitable' features of an income tax belong to that family of social and business humbugs who, whether for fraud or snobbery, are pleased to pretend to an income much greater than they possess. These would either have to confess their true income or pay a tax on their mendacity, and one may readily conceive that most of the 'inequitable' wall over the proposal of an income tax comes from this pinch-back class."

"Those trade deadfalls and dollar traps, the trusts, The Verdict believes, should be smashed. They make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The loaves of Egypt were a mouthless brood to them. The Verdict is in earnest favor of entering the claws of corporations. It does not agree in abject public surrender to such outfits as, for example, the Metropolitan railroad, which recently, without leave obtained or license given, coolly made an endless pitfall of entire Broadway. And while we are on the subject, let it be said that The Verdict is in favor of New York owning its own street franchises and does not intend a surrender of its thoroughfares, ruthless and priceless, to become mere hunting grounds of money for moneybags. On half the streets of New York city the citizen is no better than a tolerated trespasser, while the telephone and telegraph and street railway companies are the true, real lords of the soil. Such should have their claws cut, and the municipality should be short and sharp and gun about at once."

With regard to Mr. Depew as a senatorial candidate, The Verdict refers to him as a tool of the Vanderbilts, and adds: "As he comes worth that is wide awake and aware of itself, the Vanderbiltian treasure realized an army of footmen, butlers and valets. Among its front rank door slammer was and is (Depew)." —New York Sun.

## ECZEMA FROM BIRTH

Our little daughter had Eczema from birth. The parts affected would become terribly itched, and water would come out like great beads of perspiration, finally this would dry up and the skin would crack and peel off. She suffered terribly. Had to get soft ointments on her hands to keep her from scratching. Two of our leading physicians did not help her. After bathing her with CORNEX SOAP, I applied CORNEX OINTMENT freely, and gave her CORNEX RESOLVENT remedy. She is perfectly well and is now very healthy. The statements I have made are absolutely true and not exaggerated in any way.

ROBERT A. LATHAM,

1115 West Side Square, Springfield, Ill.

Special Cure Treatment for Eczema, Scabies, Ringworm, with loss of hair, itching, and all other skin diseases. Send for free booklet. Address: Dr. J. C. Bishop, 253 East 4th Street, Mansfield, Ohio.

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## DEEPER

### Grows the Mystery

#### Which Surrounds the Famous Bank Robbery.

#### A Pinkerton Detective

#### Secured From Chicago by the Bank Directors.

#### Declares that the Case is the First to Go On Record as a Robbery Perpetrated by Working a Time Lock.

The mysteries surrounding the now famous Christmas night robbery of the American National Bank grows deeper as the efforts to unearth them proceed, and the all absorbing question that baffles all theories but one, is how could the outer door of the so-called fire and burglar proof vault have been opened without the time lock being destroyed or otherwise violence used? The one theory and the only plausible one seems to be that the burglar has gained a pace ahead of the safe man, and instead of being defied by time locked combinations, he defies the time lock as he has the ordinary combination locks of former years. The question of how the time lock was worked is still unanswered, even by the experts whose opinions have been solicited, and if it is ever ferreted out, the case will go upon record as the first in the history where a time lock has been made to release the tumblers before the hour for which it was set without explosion or other violence.

A PINKERTON MAN HERE.

When the directors of the bank met yesterday afternoon, they decided to secure the services of the best detective talent the country affords, and a telegram was sent to the Pinkerton agency at Chicago, stating that the bank had been robbed, and requesting that the best man connected with the agency be sent at once. In response to this telegram, detective C. F. Ryan, arrived in the city this morning and reported at the bank. He was of the opinion, until this time, that the vaults and safes had been blown and finding that no violence had been used, he telegraphed to Chicago stating the fact and the superintendent of the Chicago agency will be here this evening to take charge of the case with Mr. Ryan. The latter has been employed at such work eighteen years, but claims only to be an expert on work where safes have been blown. He stated, however, that the man who committed the robbery is one of the most clever individuals in the country and that there is no similar case on record. He knows of no way that the time lock could have been manipulated after it was set and the door locked, unless it was done by the use of a very powerful magnet.

The Hall Safe Co. and the Diebold Safe Co. were notified and this afternoon it was learned that the former company would send an expert test man here and that he would arrive sometime this afternoon in company with the president of the Atlas National Bank of Cincinnati.

The doors of the American National were thrown open again at 3 o'clock this morning and with an unimpeded capital the bank resumed business as usual.

The bank had \$60,000 outstanding with its reserve agents and plenty of funds and resources sufficient for any or all demands. The public realizes that the bank was in no way crippled by the loss of the \$18,149.72, and its business has in no way been impaired. At their meeting yesterday afternoon, the directors made an assessment of 15 per cent upon the stockholders, and the aggregate amount fully replaces the loss. The stockholders of the bank are:

## NEWS AND NOTES.

### About People and Events

Branch of O. M. B. A., will meet this evening.

Mrs. Helen Laughlin of 205 S. Main street, is so ill.

Mr. D. J. Kane, of Tecumseh, was in Lima yesterday visiting friends.

H. Deibel & Co., wholesale cigar manufacturers are invoicing this week.

Elizabeth H. Root of the C. H. A. D., came in off his train last night with a severe case of la grippe.

James Henry of the Buckeye Pipe Line office is confined to his home with a severe attack of sickness.

The employees of the Quinsy Brewing Co. have received a fine, large Christmas from their employers.

James McLaughlin, an inmate of the

prison, died Saturday morning and was buried from St. Rose church yesterday.

The infant child of Lee Counsellor, of 1201 West North street, died Sunday night and the remains were interred this afternoon.

The Pennsylvania railroad is about to erect a bridge for the reception of the remains of emigrants and trespassers killed on the road. The new one to be erected will be at Hart's song where work has been commenced on a small, but nearly designed, brick building. Other buildings of the same nature will be erected at different points along the main line, between Pittsburg and New York. The company has found such buildings a necessary and has taken a progressive step in providing for them.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hardin, of west Market street, are enjoying a visit from Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dehart, of Livingston, Montana. Mr. Dehart is an old Allen county boy who left Perry township 44 years ago last May. For years he has been identified with the railroad interests of the northwest, and is now live stock agent for nine of the leading railroads of that country. For Christmas dinner Mr. Hardin had for his guests a turkey that was raised on the farm where Mr. Dehart first saw the light.

## CABLEGRAM

Finally Reaches Kirk-Brice in Far Off China

Advising Him of the Sad Death of His Beloved Father.

Immediately after the death of ex Senator Brice, a cable message was sent to Lieutenant Kirk Brice at Manila with instructions to forward to him in China, via Hankow. This was promptly done, and the message reached him quickly. He replied immediately, asking his mother if she expected him to come home, and the message reached New York one week ago yesterday. Through the perversion of human agencies, which, in this case was the Western Union Telegraph Co., the cablegram, instead of being placed in the proper envelope, was put in the ordinary Western Union envelope, and delivered to the Brice residence on Fifth avenue. The servants there did not feel justified in opening the message, thinking it of local importance, and forwarded it to Mrs. Brice here by mail and not until last Saturday morning did she receive it—almost one week after her son in far off China had asked for instructions and was impatiently awaiting them.

## CAPTURE

That Was Made by Policeman Roney this Morning

May Prove to be Another Important One.—Money and Jewelry Found.

This morning a stranger stepped into the police station and going to the prison door conversed with Thomas Scanlon, one of the strangers who was arrested last Friday for drunkenness and on suspicion Scanlon told him he had better get to Spencerville as soon as possible and J. W. Whalen, who was in the station, overheard the remarks. He reported the matter to patrolman Roney, who captured the fellow near the C & E depot. The fellow gave his name as Welsh, and nothing of importance was found in his possession, but Roney captured another man at the C & E at the same time who had a lot of cheap rings in his pockets and had \$11.75 sewed up in his trousers. He gave his name as Robert Sloan.

## THREE YEARS

Was the Sentence Imposed Upon Emanuel Metz

For Fraudulently Securing Signatures to a Note.

Manuel E. Metz, who was found guilty upon the charge of fraudulently obtaining signatures to a note, was brought before Judge Ritchie this morning for sentence. His attorney, Jason Lamson, filed a motion for a new trial, which was overruled. The judge then reviewed the history of the case and gave to the prisoner standing before the bar words of wholesome advice. He sentenced him to a period of three years in the penitentiary. Attorney Lamson then made another motion for a stay of execution, but this was also overruled. The exceptions allowed within the time allowed by the statutes.

Metz is the individual who a few years ago sold a blooded coach station to a number of farmers and made alleged misrepresentations to them in securing their signatures to a note that called for \$3,000.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

James H. Smith and wife to J. D. Burkholder, lots 176 and 477 in Stager's addition to Bluffton, \$150.

John Zachman and wife to John W. Zachman, 10 acres in Jackson township, \$1,200.

Moses Stager and wife to James W. Smith, lots 176 and 477 in Bluffton, \$100.

Mary A. Covens and husband to Mauda A. Bower, parts of lots 331 and 332 in Place's addition to Lima, \$2,100.

Schubert Glee Club in Y. M. C. A. course Saturday night.

## PIONEERS

Respond to Death's Call.

Jackson Beery, an Ex-Policeman, Died To-Day.

John Snyder, of West Cairo, Dies After a Long Illness.—Lived in Allen County Forty Years.

Jackson Beery, an old and well known citizen of Lima, died at his home at Market and Jackson streets, about 7 o'clock this morning, death resulting from paralysis, after a year's illness. The deceased was aged 70 years, 5 months and 27 days. He was a resident of this city for many years, and served several years as a police man, prior to the organization of a regular salaried police force. He was a carpenter by trade. Mrs. Beery, his wife, survives him.

The funeral services will be held from the residence Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

JOHN SNYDER.

An aged blacksmith, of West Cairo, and for forty years a resident of Allen county, died at his home in the village mentioned, on Christmas day, death resulting after an illness of eleven weeks duration. Mr. Snyder was first stricken with an attack of rheumatism which continued incessantly for three weeks and was renewed at intervals from that time until death relieved his sufferings.

Mr. Snyder was born in Germany and reached the age of 77 years. He came to this country when a young man and was always an industrious and prosperous citizen. He is survived by his wife and four daughters. The latter are Misses Lizzie and Barbara Snyder and Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Hinzland, of this city.

Funeral services were held over the remains in the Lutheran church at West Cairo, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and were conducted by Rev. Miller, of this city. Interment was made in the Alstetter cemetery, two miles north of West Cairo.

## TRAVELERS.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or are Going.

Limaites Abroad and Strangers Within Our City.

Frank Black went to Columbus last evening.

John Logedrost, of Landeck, was in the city to day.

Mr. Packard, of Columbus, was in the city last night.

Bruce Oyster, of Columbus, is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bauchens are visiting friends in Chicago.

Harry Richmond went to Tecumseh, Mich., this morning on business.

J. H. Fletcher and family are visiting friends in Findlay and Rawson this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eckert are spending the week with relatives in Trenton, Ohio.

Mrs. Pearl Shook and daughter, of Ada, are here visiting her father in law, J. J. Shook.

Mrs. Park Rouser returned last evening from a visit with friends at Tippecanoe City.

Conductor Bennett, of the C. H. & D., and family are visiting friends at Columbus Grove.

Miss Genevieve Louy, of north Main street, is visiting friends and relatives in Custer.

Mr. George Shook and daughter, of Conroy, are here visiting Mr. Shook's uncle, J. J. Shook.

Miss Lulu Harness, of Troy, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Harness, of north Jackson street.

Little Miss Charlotte Copeland went to Fostoria, Ohio to day, to visit her aunt, Mrs. D. B. Stoffer.

A. E. Beach, of Columbus, representing the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, is in the city.

Frank Thedrick, of Cincinnati, is home to spend the holidays with his family on north Main street.

Mrs. A. G. Vorkamp, of north West street, is entertaining her sister, Miss Lou Schill, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. P. F. McFarland and children, of north Main street, are visiting with her mother at Glynnwood.

Mrs. Louis Keppler and son, Otto, of Sidney, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Keppler, of west North street.

Mr. T. E. Kane, chief train dispatcher of the D. & L. N. railroad, spent Christmas with friends in this city.

Miss Friedman, of 137 west Spring street, left for Cleveland last Saturday morning to visit friends during the holidays.

Miss Belle Smith and Mrs. Catherine Mindermann are spending the holidays with their cousins at Lima.—(Sidney News)

P. J. O'Connell, of the Cleveland Seminary, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. E. O'Connell, of north Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ross and baby son, of Columbus, are the guests this week of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael O'Neil, of north Main street.

Chas. Goodale and daughter, Miss Mand, came to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jenkins, of 776 Wayne street. Miss Mand will remain with her uncle and aunt and attend school this winter.

## Business Men's Food.

Ralston Health Club Breakfast Food is the business man's food. Men fail in business oftentimes because of imperfect health, their minds are clogged and they are not able to do their best thinking. A breakfast of Ralston Health Club Food insures a good digestion, which brings in its train a clear mind. Alertness, or the lack of it, makes or loses fortunes daily. Ralston Health Club Breakfast Food is a good investment for the business man.

It is the germ of selected wheat, rich in gluten. It cooks in five minutes, is put up in 2 lb. boxes and sold by leading grocers everywhere at 15c. per package.

## EISTEDDFOD

In Progress at Cleveland.

The Cleveland Eisteddfod, which began this morning, will be the grandest musical contest ever held in the state, and is attracting many of the musically inclined from this part of Ohio. A special train left Delphos yesterday morning on the Clover Leaf, carrying the Van Wert, Venetia and Delphos societies. Ada also sent her choral society.

## TILL

Robbed of Its Contents.

Thieves Enter the Office of Holland & Moulton

Saturday Afternoon and Rob It of \$38. No Clue to the Robbers Has Been Found.

The money drawer in the office of Holland & Moulton, the lumber dealers, located on east North street, was opened by a thief Saturday afternoon, sometime between four and five o'clock, and robbed of \$38. Who the perpetrators are is not known. They did not leave anything behind them that would lead to a clue.

Mr. Holland was away from the office making a delivery, and Mr. Moulton was at the time in the yard, doing some work. He was the first one to make the discovery. When he entered the office he had occasion to open the money drawer, and then made the discovery that the money had been stolen. It was after banking hours, and accordingly, not much money was in the till. The lock is one that is opened by a small flat key, and the person who committed the deed opened the lock by picking it or else had a key that succeeded in turning the tumbler. The till is in the long, high desk that stands north and south across the room and can easily be seen either from the street or the yard. The theft was evidently committed by some one who was acquainted with the office, as they were not long engaged in the act, and did it at a time of day when but few customers were present. The safe, which was standing in the same room was not molested.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Is Where He Should Be Sent.

Eddie Grant, a fourteen-year-old colored boy was brought over by the marshal of Delphos last night and placed in the custody of sheriff Bogart. The young boy was found guilty before the mayor of that place on the charge of petit larceny. An effort will be made to have the boy committed to the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster, in the hope that he may there learn a trade and be properly trained.

## TO-MORROW.

G. E. BLUEM.

## TO-MORROW.

# To-morrow The Remnants. . . .

After the great Christmas Rush we find that we have a great many Remnants in Dress Goods and Silks, in these two departments goods we cut regardless, so to-morrow we will put on sale one of the largest and best assortments of useful Remnants. Remnants of black dress goods, Remnants of colored dress goods, Remnants of fancy silks, all of which you can make good use of at bargain prices.

# G. E. BLUEM,

57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

## The Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Suit House

# Ladies' Shoe Special.

All this week we are offering special values in . . . . .



## LADIES' FOOTWEAR,

# \$2.48

In Handturned and Extension Soles, with Leather or Patent Tips, in Lace and Button.

# MICHAELS'

"The Always Busy Store."

## A Pleasant Affair.

A pleasant wedding occurred on Dec. 24th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Steuber, of Roundhead town ship. Their daughter, Mary, was united in marriage to Mr. Will Ingle due, of near Harrod, Rev. Jno. L. Hill officiating. Those present were the bride's sister, Mrs. Wm. Wilson, and brothers, William, Ed and John, Miss Matilda Schawb, of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Tidd, Miss Jennie Inghedue, M. L. Poe, Ed Labor, Miss Omaha Poe, Misses Sue, Kit and Fannie Vinson, Miss Nellie Stuck and mother, and Mrs. J. L. Hill and daughter. After congratulations an elegant supper was heartily enjoyed by all. The bride and groom were the recipients of several elegant and useful presents. They will soon leave for a two weeks' visit near Van Wert.

A GUY

## Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has made a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages, and was also cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at H. F. Vorkamp's drug store, north east corner Main and North streets. Regular size, 50c and \$1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Give us a call, please! See what we have to offer. We can give you better satisfaction in FLOWER DESIGNS, more tastefully arranged and better flowers than any other in the city. We have the experience and the facilities. LIMA FLORAL CO.

## Removal Notice

Dr. Boyer begs to announce the removal of his office to suite 29 and 30 opera house block. Take elevator. 50 ft

Smoke "La Medina," Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper, and well made by union men. Price, 5c, \$35 per thousand.

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—FOR—  
**CHRISTMAS**  
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Men who are suffering from nervous or physical debility, a positive guarantee to cure.

**Examination and Consultation Free.**

**HOURS.** 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday's 9 to 11 a. m.

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Not in office Wednesdays and Thursdays.